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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/735,532	12/14/2000	Chae Hee Jin	K-245	4913

34610 7590 03/18/2004

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EXAMINER

DELGADO, MICHAEL A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2144

DATE MAILED: 03/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/735,532

Applicant(s)

JIN, CHAE HEE

Examiner

Michael S. A. Delgado

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,175,741 by Alperovich.

In claim 1, Alperovich teaches about a method of sending personal information using a mobile terminal comprising (Col 2, lines 50-67):

setting a sending mobile terminal to a personal information transmission mode (Col 4, lines 20-25); (The selection of a function key)

inputting personal information data for transmission (Col 4, lines 10-15);

inputting a phone number corresponding to a receiving mobile terminal to receive the personal information data (Col 4, lines 20-27); and

transmitting the personal information data to said receiving mobile terminal using a SMS with an identification information (Col 4, lines 45-50).

In claim 2, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 1, wherein the personal information data is at least one of a name, a phone number, an address, a business name, an email address or a facsimile number (Col 2, lines 50-67).

In claim 3, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 1, wherein the personal information data input for transmission is personal information data stored in advance (Col 4, lines 5-15). (Information store ahead of time in SIM)

In claim 4, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 1, wherein inputting the phone number automatically using a phone number list "history file" stored in the sending mobile terminal (Col 5, lines 15-25).

In claim 5, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 1, wherein in transmitting the personal information data to said receiving mobile terminal, inserting the identification information into a user data field for short messages (Col 4, lines 60-65). The ability of the network interface application to convert SMS to business card is only possible with the use of identification as to the mode of operation. Base on the standard this information has to be presented in the user data field (see evidence of its WO 99/29127 by Willehadson, Fig 5).

In claim 6, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 5, wherein inserting the identification information into a first portion of the user data field for short messages (Col 4, lines 60-65). The ability of the network interface application to convert SMS to business card is only possible with the use of identification as to the mode of operation. Base on the standard this information has to be presented in the user data field (see evidence of its WO 99/29127 by Willehadson, Fig 5).

In claim 7, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the personal information data to said receiving mobile terminal comprises:

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receiving a command to transmit the personal information data through a key pad of the sending mobile terminal (Col 4, lines 20-25);

generating the personal information data as a short message if a command to transmit the personal information is received (Col 4, lines 45-50);

inserting the identification information into a data field of the short message (Col 4, lines 60-65). The ability of the network interface application to convert SMS to business card is only possible with the use of identification. Base on the standard this information has to be presented in the user define field; and

transmitting the short message (Col 4, lines 60-65).

In claim 8, Alperovich teaches about a method of claim 7, wherein transmitting the short message comprises:

transmitting the short message to a mobile switching station through a BSC (Col 1, lines 45-50);

transmitting the short message from the MSC to an SMS center connected to the mobile switching center (Col 1, lines 35-65), (Col 4, lines 45-55);

obtaining, at the SMS center, location information of the receiving mobile terminal using a home network location register of the sending mobile terminal (Col 4, lines 45-60);

transmitting the short message to a receiving mobile switching center connected to a serving BSC of the receiving mobile terminal according to the location information of the receiving mobile terminal (Col 1, lines 45-50); and

transmitting the short message to the receiving mobile terminal through the serving BSC (Col 1, lines 45-50).

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 10-17 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 99/29127 by Willehadson et al.

In claim 10, Willehadson teaches about a method of receiving personal information using a mobile terminal comprising (Page 3, lines 19-25):

determining at a receiving mobile terminal if a received short message is for personal information data transmission (Page 8, lines 10-20);

displaying the received short message on the receiving mobile terminal and determining whether to store the received short message based upon a user input, if the received short message is for personal information data transmission (Page 8, lines 10-20); and

storing the received short message if the user input indicates storing the received short message (Page 8, lines 10-20).

In claim 11, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 10, wherein determining if the received short message is for personal information by checking whether the received short message has an identification information (Page 8, lines 8-20).

In claim 12, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 10, wherein in displaying the received short message, generating a tone to indicate a receipt of the received short message using one of either a speaker or a buzzer, when the received short message is displayed (Page 8, lines 10-20). On the reception of a message a cellular phone has to make an audible sound.

In claim 13, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 10, wherein in storing the received short message, storing the received short message in a telephone number list "phone book" of the receiving mobile terminal (Page 8, lines 10-20).

In claim 14, Willehadson teaches about a system of sending and receiving personal information using mobile terminals comprising (Page 3, lines 19-25):

setting a sending mobile terminal to a personal information transmission mode (Page 6, lines 15-25); The act of placing a tag in the header to determine the mode of operation is equivalent to the claim function

inputting personal information data for transmission (Page 7, lines 15-22);

inputting a phone number corresponding to a receiving mobile terminal to receive the personal information data (abstract); The dialing the phone number of the receiving cellular phone is the only means to contact it.

transmitting the personal information data to said receiving mobile terminal as a short message with an identification information (Page 8, lines 10-20);

determining at the receiving mobile terminal if the short message is for personal information data transmission when the short message is received (Page 8, lines 10-25);

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displaying the short message on the receiving mobile terminal and determining whether to store the short message based upon a user input, if the short message is for personal information data transmission (Page 8, lines 10-20); and

storing the short message if the user input indicates storing the short message (Page 8, lines 10-20).

In claim 15, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 14, wherein in transmitting the personal data to said receiving mobile terminal, inserting the identification information into a first portion of a user data field for short messages (Fig 4), (Page 6, lines 20-25).

In claim 16, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 14, wherein transmitting the personal information data to said receiving mobile terminal comprises:

receiving a command to transmit the short message through a key pad of the sending mobile terminal (Page 3, lines 20-25); The act of sending has to be initiated by sender and in the case of a cellular phone can only be done via the keypad.

generating the personal information data as a short message if the command to transmit the short message is received (Page 8, lines 15-25);

inserting the identification information "phone book header" into a data field of the short message (Fig 4), (Page 6, lines 20-25); and

transmitting the short message (Page 8, lines 10-20).

In claim 17, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 16, wherein transmitting the short message comprises (Fig 6), (Page 5, line 5- Page 6, line 15):

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transmitting the short message to a mobile switching station through a BSC (Fig 6), (Page 5, lines 10-15);

transmitting the short message from the MSC to an SMS “server” center connected to the mobile switching center (Page 6, lines 5-10);

obtaining, at the SMS center, location information of the receiving mobile terminal using a home network location register of the sending mobile terminal (Page 6, lines 5-10);

transmitting the short message to a receiving mobile switching center connected to a serving BSC of the receiving mobile terminal according to the location information of the receiving mobile terminal (Page 6, lines 5-10); and

transmitting the short message to the receiving mobile terminal through the serving BSC (Page 6, lines 5-10).

In claim 19, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 14, wherein determining if the received short message is for personal information by checking whether the received short message has an identification information (Page 8, lines 15-25).

In claim 20, Willehadson teaches about a method of claim 14, wherein in storing the short message, storing the received short message in a telephone number list “phone book” of the receiving mobile terminal (Page 8, lines 15-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 9 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No.6,175,741 by Alperovich and WO 99/29127 by Willehadson et al in view of US Patent No 6,519,470 by Rydbeck.

In claim 9 all the limitations are taught by Alperovich but does not explicitly teach the method of claim 1, further comprising displaying a message indicating a completion of the personal information transmission when the personal information is transmitted.

The indication of the completion of a transmission is well known in the network communication field. This is evident from Rydbeck's disclosure in which an acknowledgment was sent back to the sender from a warrant registration center as proof that the message that was sent was correctly received (Col 5, lines 55-65).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention for some one of ordinary skill to use a confirmation approach to insure that the message that was sent was received without error.

In the business world, keeping contact with customer is very important. Using a wireless means to do so is very risky. The wireless communication is susceptible to environmental conditions and to drop out zone. In order to reassure a merchant that a message that was sent to a customer was received without error, there has to be some type of confirmation.

In claim 18, Willehadson teaches all the limitations but does not explicitly teach about a method of claim 14, further comprising displaying a message indicating a completion of the personal information transmission when the personal information is transmitted.

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The indication of the completion of a transmission is well known in the network communication field. This is evident from Rydbeck's disclosure in which an acknowledgment was sent back to the sender from a warrant registration center as proof that the message that was sent was correctly received (Col 5, lines 55-65).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention for some one of ordinary skill to use a confirmation approach to insure that the message that was sent was received without error.

In the business world, keeping contact with customer is very important. Using a wireless means to do so is very risky. The wireless communication is susceptible to environmental conditions and to drop out zone. In order to reassure a merchant that a message that was sent to a customer was received without error, there has to be some type of confirmation.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US patent no. 6,563,494 by Eichstaedt et al. teaches about a cut and paste pen for pervasive computing devices

US patent no. 5,794,142 by Alperovich teaches about a mobile terminal having network services activation through the use of point-to-point short message service.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael S. A. Delgado whose telephone number is 703-305-8057. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM - 4.30PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on (703)308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MD



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